REPUBLICAN FUNDS AWRY? COUNTY COMMITTEE TANGLES TO

RE STRAIGHTENED OUT. President Greene Has Very Positive Ideas Upon Management of the Committee's Affairs-May Be No Campaign Commit-

tee-Objection to a Finance Committee. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, the new President of the Republican County Committee, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, together with some of the influential leaders of the County Committee, are busy these days unravelling one or two tangles The Executive Committee of the County Com mittee, of which William H. Ten Eyck is chairman, is to have another meeting at the headquarters, 1 Madison avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. From the day Gen. Greene became President of the County Committee some very important questions have come up. Gen. Greene is a very positive citizen, and desire the thickest kind of harmony, and yet he believes the affairs of the Republican County Committee should be run on a business basis just as the affairs of the State Committee are run by Chairman Odell. A campaign committee to conduct the campaign in the county has been planned. There have been some misunderstandings as to whether Gen. Greene as President of the County Committee was to

Chairman Ten Eyck of the Executive Committee was to have the power of appointment The Executive Committee has had several meetings and has been unable to settle the matter. The last meeting of the committee was on Monday last and so at variance were the views of Gen. Greene and Mr. Ten Evck and other influential Republicans in the County Committee that the Executive Committee adourned to meet again this afternoon. At first it was thought that the Campaign Committee should be made up from anywhere from five to seven members of the Executive Committee. Gen. Greene's ideas, however, have been that the committee should number certainly eleven, and possibly more, and in addition that four or five outsiders should be to become members. President Greene, for instance, said last night, would like to appoint ex-Mayor William L. Strong and Gen. Anson G. McCook

appoint this Campaign Committee or whether

and men of that type on the campaign commit tee. The committee, as outlined for the last week or two, has included the names of Collector Ridwell, Surveyor Croft, Mr. Quigg. Frederick S. Gibbs. John Reisenweber, Fran Raymond, John Sabine Smith and several others who have been prominent in the affairs of the committee for the last few years. Gen Greene, it was said last night, has objected to the appointment of Mr. Reisenweber and Mr. Raymond. So marked are the differences o opinion on this matter that some Republican said last night that it was very doubtful now if any campaign committee would be appointed In case none is appointed the campaign would be run straight away by President Green and Chairman Ten Eyck of the Executive Com mittee and the full Executive Committee.

Some of the Republican leaders who do no appear to be fully acquainted with President ene's ideas seem to think that Gen. Green was inclined to get in "too many of the old Union League Club crowd" to become factors in the Campaign Committee. More or less feeling has been engendered by the differen interpretations put upon the selection of this Campaign Committee, and, as already said, it may turn out that there will be no campaign committee at all.

Gen. Greene and Chairman Odell have had number of talks within the last few days to the management of the committee's finances. It turns out that there has been no bank account kept in the name of the Republi can County Committee of New York, and furthermore, that the books of the committee have not been audited for the last four years. Still more, it is asserted by those are competent to speak on this sub ject that there is a shortage somewhere near \$21,000 and that John Sabin Smith, who had been acting as treasurer of the committee, and ex-President Quigg have put in a joint claim for \$9,000 for individual disbursements. All of these matters are to be gone over thoroughly. President Greene behave the signatures of the President of the County Committee and the Treasurer of the committee. In fact, Gen. Greene desires to have this matter put upon a business basis just as Chairman Odell runs the financial affaire of the State Committee. The State Committee has a bank account in its name; the checks are prepared by Secretary Reuben L. Fox and are signed by Chairman Odell. So involved have been the affairs of the Republican County Committee for the last two or three weeks that the salaries of employees at headquarters have not

It has been announced several times that exof a finance committee to be appointed along with the new Campaign Committee. There is objection to this, however, it was said, on the part of President Greene and his friends, who believe that a special finance committee would be like the fifth wheel of a coach should a reso lution be adopted by the Executive Committee declaring that all checks must be signed by the Secretary and President of the County Com-

Ex-President Quigg is now in the North Woods and will not be back in New York city before Thursday. There is the greatest desire on the part of those managing these affairs that every thing should be straightened out so that th most satisfactory work can be planned for the primaries of Aug. 28 to elect delegates to the State, Congress, Senate and Assembly

TO SPEAK IN INDIANA.

Ex-President Harrison Will Strike a Blow at Bryan's Theories.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.-Indiana Re publicans are much gratified over a report that has become current to the effect that ex-President Harrison will make a few speeches in this State during the closing days of the cam paign, perhaps in the last two weeks of October He will return from his summer home in the Adirondacks late in September or the first week in October, and as soon as he disposes of some personal matters that will claim his attention on his return he will make a few

attention on his return he will make a few speeches in the larger cities of the State.

It is said among his personal friends that he is not fully in accord with the Administration in some of its measures and especially in the legislation that placed a tariff against Porto Rico, and he also believes that Congress should have legislated against trusts, which he thinks have abused their power. Notwithstanding these facts, he is said to regard the theories of Bryan as dangerous and to oppose them with as much earnestness as he did in 1886. He is taking a great interest in the election of W. T. Durban, the Republican nominee for Governor, who has been one of his close friends for several years, and it is this interest, the latter's friends say, that has induced the ex-President to consent to speak in the campaign.

IS DEPUTY CHIEF DALE TO GO? Rumors That Chief Croker Wants a Younger

Deputy Chief James Dale, who is at the head of the Fire Departments in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, may, it is said, soon be relegated to a division command. He has been a fireman for forty years and, although he is still energetic and enthusiastic, Chief Croker, it is reported, is of the opinion that the command in such important districts should devolve on a younger man. Deputy Chief Dale himself has not been officially notified of an intended change. He considers himself still good for many more years of fire fighting and has no intention to retire voluntarily from the Department, even if removed from his present command. He is a veteran Democrat as well as a veteran fireman, and politics, it is said, plays no part in the supposed movement for his displacement. Should the change occur Deputy Chief Samuel Duff, a noted Brooklyn fire fighter, will probably get the place. Under any circumstances the Democratic managers will strenuously oppose the importation of a deputy chief from any of the other boroughs. Dale's salary is \$5,000, while that of the deputy shief in command of divisions merely is only \$4,200. mand in such important districts should

NO GOLD DEMOCRATIC TICKET. The Sentiment in Indiana Is All Against th

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15 .- John P. Frenzel Treasurer of the National Gold Standard Committee, which will meet here on Wednesday, the 25th, to consider the advisability of calling a convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, has had a number of consultations with members of the gold standard party the past week, and is satisfied that the sentiment is very pronounced against a na-

It has been suggested to him that it would be mpossible to find men who would consent act as State and district Electors in Indiana, for the reason that those who were willing to serve in such a capacity four years ago are now either in harmony with the regular Democracy or are open in their advocacy of McKinley, and it would be impossible to find men who would appeal successfully to the people to vote for a third ticket when the Electors themselves would be known to favor the election of McKinley.

The opponents of a third ticket point out the fact that Palmer and Buckner polled but a few votes in excess of 2,000 four years ago, and say that it is hardly probable that a gold standard ticket would poll 500 votes this year, and that to conduct a campaign in the face of such conditions, would simply mean a waste of time and money, and no man of reputation would care to be on the Electoral ticket or make speeche for a lost cause. A large number of the most prominent gold Democrats in the State will attend the meeting of the committee and protest against nominations.

PREE SILVER TO THE PRONT. Western Silver Men Oppose Making Imperial

ism the Paramount Issue. LINCOLN, Neb., July 15 .- The Democratic National Committee's plan of pushing forward imperialism as a campaign issue, to the utter exclusion of silver, is not relished by the silver men of the West, and they purpose taking effective means to secure from Mr. Bryan some frank statement on the subject. Mr. Bryan received word to-day from Charles I. Thomson and J. N. Stephens of Denver, respectively President and Secretary of the United States Monetary League that they had appointed, in accordance with instructions from the recent Monetary Convention at Kansas City, a committee to notify him in person of the action of one member from each State and Territory in the United States, and it desires an expression from Mr. Bryan as to when it will be convenient for him to receive the members. The committee is headed by Judge Adam Rucker of Denver, and includes in its membership such shining lights as "Coin" Harvey of Illinois, James B. Weaver of Iowa, James B. Howarth of East Aurora, N. Y.; William Wilhelm of Pottsville, Pa.; G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Joseph Sheldon of New Haven, Conn., and James H. Fleming of Newark, N. J.

In the mountain States silver is the one issue discussed. The Denver News, edited by Tom Patterson, one of Bryan's closest friends, said

editorially this morning:
"It is not true that the Senate is an impregnable stronghold of the money ring; it is not true that the allied silver forces cannot capture the House; it is not true that Mr. Bryan as President would be helpless unless he had only those States which voted for it in 1896 the gold majority in the Senate would be reduced to two. The gold standard was forced upon the country by a gold standard President in the face of a Congress opposed to it, and it can be forced off the country by a silve President, even though Congress be opposed

Mr. Bryan spent a very quiet day. In the morning he accompanied his family to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Mr. Rowlands of the First Baptist Church preached on "The Problem of Ages." It was not on silver. Something of a levee was accorded Mr. Bryan by his fellow members, this being his first appearance at his own church since his nomination. In the afternoon he attended the funeral of Deputy State Auditor Pool, an old friend. His callers were very few to-day, and he enjoyed the respite from the engrossing work of the week. A delegation of Eastern representatives of the American through the city late this evening. Mr. Bryan had been invited to meet them at the depot, but when the train arrived it was raining

tremendously and he did not appear. It is possible that after the Indianapolis notification Mr. Bryan may go East, but he says that he has made no plans beyond that date, and that all information as to what has been decided upon will be given out by the National Committee. There is a disposition to make the campaign a short one, and the real work will not be begun until September

The Social Democracy is making arrange ments to invade Mr. Bryan's own territory, V. Debs, its Presidential candidate, in the principal cities, including Lincoln. Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly, the Middle-ofthe-Road Populist nominees, are to be here this week, and Gov. Roosevelt will come next month. Republicans prefer to have Roosevelt ater in the campaign and are endeavoring to have him postpone his visit until October.

Hugh McLaughlin Goes Fishing While His

Lieutenants Watch the Coffeyites. The 16-to-1 campaign in Brooklyn will not be formally opened until the first week in August. when the Democratic County Committee will be called together to go through the unpalatable task of again indorsing Bryan. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, chairman of the Executive Committee, will be the head of the Campaign Committee, with James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's chief lieutenant, as principal adviser. A big campaign fund is to be raised through lavish assessment on the army of city officeholders, and while there is not an experienced and cool-headed politician from Mr. McLaughlin down who dreams that Bryan has the elightest chance to be elected or the State of New York to be placed in the Democratic column a lively fight is to be put up all along the line, so as to keep the organization in good shape for the Mayoralty contest next year. At least a dozen prominent Brooklyn Democrate privately admitted to a reporter for The Sun last week that they were confident that Mr. McKinley would again carry Kings county by a sweeping majority and that the Democrats could not bank on possibly carrying more than two of the five Congress districts, while they might lose them all.

Mr. McLaughlin, although a member of the State Executive Committee, will probably take no part in the deliberations of that body. From time to time James Shevlin, Senator McCarren and ex-Senator McCarty will act as his proxy. Mr. McLaughlin will go to Jamesport, L. I., this afternoon and will spend a long vacation on the shores of Great Peconic Bay. Meanwhile his lieutenants will watch carefully over the local field, so as to checkmate any moves Senator Michael J. Coffey, Patrick Hayes and Luke D. Stapleton may make. Executive Committee, will be the head of the

LOOKS DARK FOR GOV. BECKHAM. The Democratic State Convention May Nomi

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 15 .- More complete returns from the Democratic precinct conventions, held yesterday in all parts of the State, indicate that Gov. Beckham will have a hard fight for the nomination at the Democratic July 19. Even friends of the young Governo concede that his hopes for the nomination lie in his having enough instructed votes to win on the first bailot. About seventy counties have been heard from, and in these Beckham received 352 votes. James D. Black of Barboursville was second with 125 and Gen. Joseph Lewis of Franklin third with 75. Black's strength lies in the mountain counties, from which returns are slow to come in and later news should be more encouraging to him. At present he looks to be the strongest candidate, as much of Beckham's strength will leave him after the first ballot. Many of his friends are such simply because he controls the patronage as Governor and they will leave him as soon as it is shown that there is a chance to beat him.

He has offended ex-Governor McCreary, former Chief Justice Hazelrigg, Senator Joe Blackburn, Judge Pryor and other leaders in his distribution of patronage, and this will work against him when combinations become the order of the day at the State convention. It now looks as if Black was the man. lie in his having enough instructed votes to win

TEWKSBURY'S MODEL HOME

LUXURY IN WHICH THE BROKER FORGOT BUSINESS CARES.

Its House in Seventy-second Street Had Marble Salon With a Fountain, a Bath Room Modelled on the Sultan's and a Private Bar-Creditors Still Waiting for Him. Lewis G. Tewksbury didn't see fit to send his resent address to any of his creditors yesterday and if any of his male or female managers knew his whereabouts they didn't tell anybody around these parts who would like to communi cate with him. But yesterday was a hot July day off. Maybe it was hot where Mr. Tewks bury was, too, and therefore he was too busy trying to keep cool, like his creditors in New fork, to give thought to affairs of a business that is-what there is of it-in the hands of the

Sheriff. But if Tewksbury has trate creditors in New York, he has many stanch friends. A Sun reporter met some of these yesterday. There were among them several well-known Wall them who didn't have a good word for Tewks bury. They were all willing to go bail that some day when he isn't expected the ex-druggist and ex-banker will turn up with much more than enough money to square all his accounts. One of a group of five of his friends at the Gilsey House yesterday afternoon voiced he opinion of the others when he said:

"I don't care what anybody says, Tewksbury s a good fellow and I hope anybody who looking for him won't find him until he's ready to come back. I don't know anything about his affairs, but if he has gone away owing a bunch of money, he has done so that he may make more to come back and pay up with. And make no mistake, he'll do it. No shrewder chap ever went into Wall Street than Tewksbury. And he has the knack of making money. He's more like Jim Fisk than any man I ever knew, only he has a sweeter nature than Fisk and isn't so outwardly aggressive. Fisk said, if you remember, after Black Friday, 'Wall Street has ruined me and Wall Street shall pay for it.' Well, that's Tewksbury. If he's broke or near it now, he'll figure himself out of the hole. He'll make his money where he lost it and he'll pay a hundred cents on the dollar when he gets ready. But he wont hurry and he wont fume around like some of his creditors. When Fisk got in a hole once he went to Jersey, took Gould with him and let his creditors sweat. When things cooled down he came back and adjusted things. Tewksbury'll do the same."

This may be all true, but Tewkabury's creditors would rather have visible assets than assurances from the ex-banker's friends. Some of them who have heard about the house he used to occupy at 29 West Seventy-eccond street very much wish that he were the owner now. From the stories they have heard of its sale with its contents included in the transaction would go a considerable way toward discharging his liabilities. It is not all certain that Tewksbury ever owned the house. He used to say that it was his brother's and that all he did was to furnish it. However that may be, it is quite certain that when Tewksbury moved into it from his apartments in the Willbraham in 1895 there was no other house like it in New York.

The house was built of kressed graystone, with dressed graystone trimmings. It is hardly twenty-five feet wide and is three stories hardly twenty-five feet wide and is three stories hardly twenty-five feet wide and is three stories hardly the text was a souther hardly twenty-five feet wi ooking for him won't find him until he's ready to come back. I don't know anything about

The house was built of dressed graystone, with dressed graystone trimmings. It is hardly twenty-five feet wide and is three stories high. As it was originally built, there was not a window in the front of the house, except in the room on the top floor. Tewsksbury said it was more artistic to have a house lighted by soft artificial lights than by glaring sunlight. Passing in through the single oak door, with its enormous fron knocker, the visitor stepped into a sort of vestibule across whose farther end was a carved baulstrade of white marble. The vestibule led into a small rectangular room, finished entirely in oak, which was called the saddle room. Here a servant in the Tewksbury livery took from the guest his wraps. In the saddle room were riding coats, saddles, carriage robes and much riding and driving paraphernalia.

In the saddle room were riding coats, saddles, carriage robes and much riding and driving paraphernalia.

After this room came the salon taking up about half the ground floor. It was floored with white marble and in the centre was a fountain which never stopped playing. Fine palms were scattered about and birds in invisible cages sang as if to order. Parts of the white marble floor were hidden by costly rugs. The ceiling of the salon was the roof of the house, in this part a domelike skylight of many-colored glass. Off the salon, at the northeast corner, was Mr. Tewksbury's barroom. This was finished in oak and appointed exactly as a high-class barroom should be. The buffet contained tiers of glasses in all sorts and sizes. Then there were mixers and strainers and syphons of soda, and a stock of other things such as any keeper of a bar might be proud of. The walls were hung with colored prints and engravings, "sporty" enough to entertain the guests between drinks. Off the salon, at the northwest corner, was the dining room, perhaps the most costly appointed room in the house. It had a high wainscoting of antique cak and its walls and with a second that they arrived at Wetzel's Point, View Island, off College Point at 2 o'clock they found that the Matthew J. Kennedy Association of the Thirty-fourth Assembly district was having and when they arrived at Wetzel's Point, View Island, off College Point at 2 o'clock they found that the Matthew J. Kennedy Association of the Thirty-fourth Assembly district was having and when they arrived at Wetzel's Point, View Island, off College Point at 2 o'clock they found that the Matthew J. Kennedy Association of the thirty-fourth Assembly district was having and when they arrived at Wetzel's Point, View Island, off College Point at 2 o'clock they found that the Matthew J. Kennedy Association of the the Matthew J. enough to entertain the guests between drinks. Off the salon, at the northwest corner, was the dining room, perhaps the most costly appointed room in the house. It had a high wainscoting of antique oak and its walls and ceiling were covered with leather. The furniture was highly carved mahogany. This room was quite dark until the electricity was turned on. Then a soft light was diffused through it from a wonderfully fashioned chandelier that hung above the dining table. The light from the incandescent lamps of the chandelier shone through globes of many hues and of striking pattern. Outside a winding stairway, of Mexican onyx or some such material, led to the floor above. The walls were hung with tapestries said to have cost a small fortune. The staircase led to a sort of gallery around the salon. Upon the wall of this Mr. Tewksbury hung his paintings. At the north end of the gallery were the private apartments of the master of the house. The bedroom was at the northwest corner. A carved mahogany bedstead, with a heavy olive-green silk coverlet, stood against the west wall. From the centre of the ceiling depended a chandeller in the shape and color of a fleur-de-lis.

The chandeller could be turned on or off by keys at the head of the bed. But more wonderful than the chandeller was a mechanical arrangement behind a stained glass, semicircular window in the north wall, diagonally opposite the foot of the bed. After Tewksbury had retired and subdued the bloom of the fleur de lis he just pushed another button at the head of the bed. And the master's man shaved him every morning after his bath, which was taken in awhite marble bathroom just off the dressing room. Tewksbury used to say that this bathroom was a reproduction of the Sultan's bathroom in the Yildez'palacelin Constantinople. The bathtub was below the level of the floor, and it was necessary to step down into it. After his bath Tewksbury, by turning on a series of faucets, could have a shower of salt water, of rose water, or a mixture of plain water, witc

SENATOR GEAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Cannot Appoint Himself. OMARA, Neb., July 15 .- Gov. Shaw of Iowa in something of a predicament over the appointment of a successor to the late Senator Gear, for which place he is an ardent canditate. It is believed impolitic for him to resign as Governor and permit Lieut.-Gov. McMillin to appoint him, and if he calls a special session of the Legislature, a hot fight will be precipitated. In the latter event the Hon. A. B. Cummings of Des Moines, who gave Senator Gear the hardest fight of his life for the election, would oppose Shaw by for the election, would oppose Shaw by every means in his power. Dolliver would also be a promising candidate, though his friends here say he is stated for a Cabinet place if McKinley is reelected. One plan, which a close friend of Gov. Shaw says receives favor from the Iowa Executive, is to appoint some weak man until the next session in the Legislature and then make a fight for the place. In such a case E. C. Hart, George C. Wright and John N. Baldwin, all of Council Bluffs, will prebably be most favorably considered. Friends of Baldwin, however, are urging him to stand as candidate for the full term. He is assistant general attorney for the Union Pacific and could make a strong race.

TO BUY THE DRY DOCK AT HAVANA.

Be Brought to Pensacola. PENSACOLA, Fla., July 15.-Negotiations are now going on between the United States and Spain for the purchase of the fine, steel dry dock at Havana, now the property of Spain. The price to be paid is \$250,000 and after its purchase it will be towed to Pensacoia and stationed at the navy yard. San Juan and Key West were considered besides Pensacoia, but after the successful test of coaling facilities here by the North Atlantic squadron & few months ago, the Department decided to have the new dock stationed at Pensacoia.

BRT OF \$10,000 TO \$4,500 ON M'KINLEY GIEN ISLAND ON THE ROCKS Joseph I. Green Could Have Got Better Odds

NEW ORLEANS, July 15 .- A bet of \$10,000 to \$4.500 was made here to-day that McKinley would be elected President at the next election. The bettors were Archibald P. Hennessey of California, who took the McKinley end of the et, and Joseph I. Green, a Tammany lawye of New York. Green is on his way to Mexico as counsel for H. L. Sprague, the big copper mine owner of Michigan, who is on his way down there to prevent a foreclosure of a claim to some mines. Sprague and Hennessey were schoolmates. Sprague, who is a stakeholder, himself offered to take the Bryan end at odds of 3 to 4. Mr. Hennessey said \$10 000 was all he cared to put up just now.

DEBS MAY PULL OUT.

It Is Said in Chicago That He Will Withdraw in Favor of Bryan.

CHICAGO, July 15.-It is asserted in local Democratic headquarters that Eugene V. Debs Presidential candidate of the Social Democracy of America, will withdraw Oct.

1 in favor of William J. Bryan. The reason assigned therefor is that there are strong indications that the Republican managers will seek to use the Debs movement as a neans of alienating the labor and railroad vote from the Democratic nominee

KANSAS EDITOR SHOOTS HIMSELF Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Eskridge Commits Suicide Be-

cause He Was Hopelessly Ill. EMPORIA, Kan., July 15 .- Ex-Lieut.-Gov. C. V. Eskridge, editor and proprietor of the Emporia Daily Republican, has been sick for three months, with no hopes of recovering. On Friday morning he asked for a box in his desk. in order, as he said, to see some papers When the box came he told his brother-in-law, who brought it, that he did not feel able then to look at the papers, and told him to unlock it and set it on a chair at the head of his ped. The box contained a revolver, which he obtained and secreted in the bed until 8 o'clock this morning, when he shot nimself in the region of the heart. It was suposed some one had shot him through the window screen. Some time afterward, while his sister was sitting by his side, he held the self, still nearer the heart, from the effects of which he died two hours afterward. He was conscious, and said that he could no longer stand the agony he was enduring. He was one of the most prominent men of Kansas.

Charles V. Eskridge was born in Virginia in 843, and came to Kansas in 1855. He has been dentified with Kansas politics since before the Civil War, having been a Representative in the Legislature from 1859 to 1862, and Senator in 1864. ed as Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. James M. Harvey from 1861 to 1871. Since 1881 he has owned and edited the Emporia Republican, one of the strongest Republican newspapers in the

DIVED AND NEVER CAME UP. Commissioner Nagle's Vain Efforts to Recover

Matthew Turnbull, Jr., an architect, invited his father Matthew, and his two brothers, William, an electrical engineer, and Fred, a choolboy, to pass Sunday with him on his sacht Hoodoo. They left for the trip yesterday from Ninety-sixth street and East River.

o'clock last night. It is supposed that Turnbull in diving hit his head against a rock and that his body was carried away by the tide. Turnbull was only 23 years old. He wa married three weeks ago, and lived with his

YACHT SUNK, WOMAN DROWNED. Pleasure Party From Camden Struck and

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 .- The yacht Venture.

party of young men and women from that city, was caught between two Reading railroad barges being towed down the Delaware River early this morning and Miss Mary Schauffele of Camden was knocked overboard and drowned. Eugene Pelouze and Luxe Russ jumped after her, but she was swept under the barge. There was no wind and the yacht was becalmed and unable to get out of the way. Capt. Walsh displayed signals nd the tug International, which was towing the barges, changed her course and cleared the yacht. The barge crews made no attempt to change their course. The yacht sank.

TRAIN ROBBERS BROTHERS. Nelson, Still at Large, Is a Brother of Barnes,

St. Louis, July 15 .- All last night and until 10 o'clock this morning detectives were on the trail of John Nelson, the Illinois Central train robber, who escaped from his boarding house, on Finney avenue, Friday morning, a running fight with in which Detective Murray of Chicago was shot by the bandit. Armed with riot guns ten detectives went out to Ferguson, St. Louis ounty, searching barns and houses on the way on clues they worked up, but arrived too late, as Nelson had gone West on a fast freight over the Wabash before they arrived. The wires were used freely, but as yet the fugitive has not been captured. When Nelson ran west on Finney avenue Fri-

day morning, pursued by detectives firing at the fleeing man whenever they had an opportunity, he turned south on Vandeventer avenue and ran toward the railway yards, where all trace of him was lost and it was supposed that he had boarded a passing train there and escaped. Instead of this, however, he doubled on his tracks and went north to Spring avenue and North Market street. Here he vertook a negro driving out to his home in the country. Climbing into the wagon, Nelson asked him to give him a lift. The negro consented, and Nelson laid down in the bottom of the wagon until they had reached Union avenue, when he got on the seat with the driver, with whom he exchanged hats, giving him his straw and \$2 for a slouch hat. The negro drove him out into the country, when Nelson made his way to Fergson, had his moustache shaved off and boarded a train for the West, thirty-six hours before the detectives arrived.

St. Louis, Mo., July 15.—Charles Warren Barnes, the prisoner held for participation in the Illinois Central train robbery at Wickliffe, Ky., last Wednesday, and John H. Nelson, the fugitive who made his escape from detectives on Friday, have been identified from their pictures by a gentleman as being brothers, instead of cousins, as they claimed, and are the sons of Charles W. Barnes of Austin, Tex., a grocer. The brothers left Texas some twelve years ago, and Channing B. Barnes, alias John H. Nelson, made a record on the Pacific Coast as a train robber. He was sent to San Quentin for bank robbery, having added this industry to that of train robbery. After serving his sentence he changed his name to Nelson. avenue, when he got on the seat with the driver,

Cop Spoils His Trousers and Saves a Life. Policeman John J. Wall was on duty at 155th street and Hudson River yesterday when he saw a man struggling in the water. The man was in a bathing suit and had injured himself by diving from a float. The policeman jumped in with his uniform trousers on, swam to him and got him schore. The rescued man said he was Charles Williams of 1416 Lexington avenue.

PASSENGERS COME HOME BY TROLLEY OR WAIT LATE FOR BOATS. Glen Island Gets Off and Comes Down Empty

and the Gien and the Sam Sloan Start Up

at Midnight to Bring Back Belated Ex-cursionists-Valley Girl Hits a Ferryboat. The boat Glen Island of the Starin Line, was at 8:50 o'clock last night. There were 2,200 passengers on board more than half of them romen and children. The Glen Island had barely got started when a squall blew up from the southwest. The boat careened before wind and began to make leeway over toward the rocks on David's Island. Capt. Thompson was unable to keep her off the rocks and she struck with a crunch. Passengers were thrown flat on the deck and there Thompson shouted that there was no danger. When a little order was restored, he explained hat the boat had struck close to the New York shore. There was no danger of her sinking, the captain explained, but he was afraid that they would not be able to get off the

for the highest point of the tide. The passengers were reassured by this, but they had a wait that lasted for more than two hours and a half. Then the Glen Island was pulled off the rocks and put back to Glen Island. Word of the accident was sent to the Cortlandt street dock, and the captain said that he did no care to risk taking the 2,200 passengers back to Brooklyn and New York in the Glen Island. He was told that another boat would be sent up to the island immediately.

cocks for some time, as he would have to wait

Whent he passengers were informed that an other boat was coming to the island to take them back to the city many of them at this arrangement, and demurred demanded that some arrangement made with the trolley cars to take the crowd of passengers back on the land. They pointed out that they would not reach New York until long after midnight if they had to wait for the boat. The authori ties at Glen Island saw that there was wis dom in these remarks and they sent telephone message to the Union Trolley Company to have every car that it could scrape up rush to Glen Island ferry at New Rochelle. Th trolley company reported that the cars would

trolley company reported that the cars would be sent.

At the Cortlandt street pier it was explained that the Glen island had made her two regular trips for the day, but that she had been ordered to make a third trip on account of the enormous crowd that was at the island. Capt. Thompson, who is considered one of the safest and best captains in the company's service, was put in charge of her and the next thing that was known of the boat was when the telephone message came to the company's office, about the time that the boat was due to arrive, saying that she had been blown onto the rocks off David's Island and that no one was hurt.

Capt. Milliken, the superintendent of the pier, issued orders for the Glen and the Sam Sloan to go to Glen Island. The Glen was at the foot of West Twenty-second street and the Sam Sloan was over on the Jersey shore, but they were both made ready quickly, and about midnight they started for Glen Island.

They passed South Fifth street. Brooklyn, at 12:40 o'clock. About five minutes later the Glen Island, with most of her lights out, was seen coming down the stream. She carried no passengers.

The Valley Girl, another of the Glen Island.

He was always active in pension work and responsible for important amendments to the Pension laws.

Major Conger had never been anything but a Republican and had always been active in the party's service. In 1856 he was unanimously chosen to head the Iowa Electoral ticket for McKinley. He made a thorough canvass of every Congressional district in the State, making fifty-seven speeches, and his work was among the most satisfactory and effective done in that campaign. Political honors usually came unsolicited to Major Conger. He had never at any time in his career met with strong opposition. No man in politics passengers.
The Valley Girl, another of the Glen Island

passengers.

The Valley Girl, another of the Glen Island boats, got into trouble last night according to the men on the pier at the foot of South Fifth street, Brooklyn. They said that as the Valley Girl was going through Hell Gate with an unusually large lot of passengers aboard about 10 o'clock she got into a collision with one of the College Point ferryboats. The men on the rier said that the Valley Girl was not hurt much and continued on her way to the pier.

"But you should have seen those passengers," he said. "There never was such a scared lot on earth before. There were fully 500 of them to get off at this pier and when they got here every man, woman and child in the bunch bad on a life preserver. They all thought that the boat was likely to sink the whole way down the river after the collision. They wouldn't give up their life-preservers until they were safe on the dock and then they passed them back to the deckhands on board. I don't believe the ferryboat was hurt much by the collision either, from what the deckhands on the Valley Girl told me. They said, however, that when the collision came, there was about as complete a panic on both boats as they had ever seen."

OBITUARY.

The death of Earle Walter Blodgett in Manile is announced. Mr. Blodgett was born in Yonkers and went to Williams College. After his graduation he went to the Philippines an was a clerk in the firm of Peal, Hubbell & Co. which was one of the best known American firms in the Philippines. It was in 1887 that the Spaniards, becoming frightened at the rapid growth of the American business interests in the Philippines, began by petty and unjust acts to crush them and drive them out of business. Several firms gave up the fight and finally Peal, Hubbell & Co. succumbed. Then C. I. Barnes and E. H. Warner, two English clerks that had been in the employ of the firm, formed with Mr. Blodgett the firm Warner. Blodgett & Co. It was known as an American firm, and the Spanish tried in every way to drive it out of business. In spite of their efforts however, the firm prospered and in 1886 the profits amounted for that year alone to \$234.000, the cash department alone handling \$4,000,000 worth of business. By this time, the sympathy of the American neopole with the Cuban insurgents made it all the more unpleasant in Manila for American interests. The taxes were doubled and them doubledt again Extraordinary fines were levied. For instance, Mr. Blodgett's firm had on one occasion to pay a fine of \$100 because one cobblestone out of a cargo of many thousands was missing. In twenty-two months, the customs official who helped to drive the American firm out of the fines collected from them \$78,000.60. The culmination came when one Saturday afternoon in June a customs official appeared at Mr. Blodgett's office and presented a bill for \$32,385.15 and explained that the customs house people had found a cargo of fully \$25,000 in value that had been smuggled into the city and that they had decided that it was Mr. Blodgett's firm that had done the smuggling. He handed in an order from the Supreme Court to the effect that if Mr. Blodgett's firm did not pay this fine within twenty-four hours the firm property would be confiscated under the law. Mr. Blodgett went to Isaac Mr. Elliott, the American Consul. Consul Elliott sent a cablegram to Admiral Carpenter at Yokohama to the effect that American interests were in peril and that assistance was needed. This m

Harlem.

The Rev. Mother Mary Dominic, O. S. D., Provincial of the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, in East Sixty-third street, died there on Saturday night. Before she took the veil she was Margaret Dowling. The funeral will be held from St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, on Tuesday.

street, on Tuesday.

Ephraim W. Richardson, a merchant tailor
on the Heights in Brooklyn, died on Saturday
at his home, 151 Amity street, in his seventysecond year. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club. He leaves a widow and five children. Judge W. H. Washington, a well-known prac-titioner at the Philadelphia bar and a direct descendant of George Washington, died on Saturday night at Castle Creek, Hot Springs, Ariz., of consumption, aged 45 years.

HOBART, N. Y., July 15 .- Mrs. R. DeGray of New York, who with her daughter came to the Catskills on Thursday to pass the summer, fell down the main stairway at Churchill Hall, Stamford, last night. Her skull was fractured and she died two hours later. As Mrs. DeGray approached the stairway she caught her foot in her dress skirt and fell headlong before she could catch hold of the hand rail.

MINISTER CONGER'S CAREER. To Distinguished Himself in the Civil Wa and Was Thrice Elected to Congress.

coin the brevet of Major for gallant and meri-

torious conduct in the field. He took up the

study of law and was graduated at the Albany

Law School in 1866, when he was admitte to

the bar. He practised at Galesburg, Ill., until

After going to Iowa he engaged in farming

and stock raising in Madison county. It was not long before he was elected a member of

the Board of Supervisors in that county. In

1874 he removed to Dexter, Dallas county, and

opened a banking house under the firm name

of Conger, Pierce & Co. Mr. Pierce was his

with him in China. In 1877 Major Conger

was elected County Treasurer of Dallas county,

1880, nominated by the Republicans and elected

State Treasurer, holding the office for two

terms. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-

ninth Congress from the Seventh district, and

was twice reelected, resigning in 1890 to ac-

cept the Brazilian mission from President Har-

ison. As Minister to Brazil he assisted in

the negotiations for the first reciprocity treaty

under the McKinley Tariff law, that with Brazil

In the discharge of this duty he was highly

When the Republican party returned to power

in the spring of 1897 Major Conger was sent

begun. During the year which he spent in

Brazil at this time Minister Conger found ways

to render important assistance in developing

the commercial relations between the United

States and Brazil. He was transferred to

China in 1898. During his service in Congress

Major Conger became the intimate personal

friend of Mr. McKinley and they occupied

adjoining seats in the House. When it became

necessary to appoint a new Minister to China

President McKinley picked out Major Conger

and without a hint from any one offered him

the Chinese mission in 1898. He did so be

cause he considered Major Conger as a man who

had diplomatic experience, good sense and

knowledge of the interests of the people of the

Major Conger's Congressional career was

useful one. He was chairman of the Com

ittee on Coinage, Weights and Measures

and a member of the Conference Committee that framed the Sherman Silver Purchase

that framed the Sherman Silver Purchase act of 1890. He was the promoter of the Conger Pure Lard bill, that passed the House in 1890, but failed in the Senate. Among the most important of his Congressional services was his successful effort to secure the transfer of the Weather Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. He was always active in pension work and responsible for important amendments to the Pension laws.

He had never at any time in his career met with strong opposition. No man in politics in Iowa had fewer enemies than he.

Major Conger came of Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather. James Conger of New York, served in the Fifth Albany Company in the New York Militia in the Revolutionary War. His parents were L. T. Conger and Mary War. His parents were L. T. Conger and settled in Knox county, Illinois, where they accumulated a competency. Their son, Edwin H., was born at Galesburg, March 7, 1848. In his boyhood he worked on the home farm.

at Galesburg, March 7, 1843. In his boyhood he worked on the home farm.

He married Miss Sarah J. Pike of Galesburg, Ill., whom he met as student at Lombard University. He belonged to the Masonio order and the Universalist Church. His wife and their one daughter, Miss Laura Conger, were with him in China, and so were several other ladies, friends and relatives of the family.

ENDEAVORERS' SUNDAY SERVICES.

Principal One in the Grounds of Alexandra

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 15. - The principal morning

ervice of the Society of Christian Endeavor.

now in session here, was held in a marquée in

the grounds of Alexandra Palace. The Rev.

Theodore Parr of New South Wales preached

from the text "Be Strong." In the afternoon

the men and women held a joint meeting. The

speakers included Lord Kinnaird and the Mar-

quis of Northampton. Another service was held in the evening. The request to the Endeavorers to avoid Sun-

day travelling was generally respected. Very

few visitors arrived on foot or by means of

The Rev. J. D. Lamont preached at the morn-

ing service held at Wesley's Chapel. He pref-

ced his discourse with a short but intensely

earnest prayer for the missionaries in deadly

FILIPINO MURDERERS TO DIE.

Pive Sailors Convicted at Perth, Western

Australia, of Mutiny and Murder.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 12.-News was brought

o-day by the steamer Miowera from the

Australian colonies that five Filipino sailors

of the brigantine Ethel have been sentenced

to death at Perth, Western Australia, for having murdered the captain and officers of that vessel.

The five men were Peter Perez, Pedro Lacryz,

John Baptiste, Hugo Majelagago and Maximo

John Baptiste, Hugo Majelagago and Maximo Royaz.

The latter was formerly one of the Lieutenants of Aguinaldo, who is doing some travelling about the interior of Luzon just now. Royaz was captured by the Spaniards and afterward given up to the Filipinos because of the threat on the part of Aguinaldo that in the alternative he would murder the Spanish missionaries, who were held by the rebels. Royaz subsequently escaped to Singapore, where he was engaged by Capt. Riddell, the murdered master of the vessel.

Royaz started a mutiny on the Ethel and with

or the vessel.

Royaz started a mutiny on the Ethel and with
the other Filipinos killed the master, his son,
the carpenter and a Japanese.

KILLED SLEEPING OUT.

One Man Rolls Off the Roof and Another Off

John Reilly, a laborer, living at 538 West Forty-

eventh street, was found dead in the yard yes-

terday morning. His neck was broken and it is suppo ed that he fell from the fourth floor while trying to sleep on the fire escape. Albert Ferrea, 70 years old, who lived at 97 Baxter street, slept on the roof with his family on Saturday night and in the course of the night rolled off and was killed.

Rain Saves Most of Nebraska's Corn Crop.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 15.-Nebraska was

visited to-day by a rain of over two inches, and

it came in the nick of time to save the corn

crop in a large part of the State. The rain was

quite general, but too late to save the crop in the western haif. The corn has been damaged

At Randolph the storm reached cyclonic pro-

portions, blowing in all the store fronts in town

and doing other damage. In Omaha the storm

was the worst electric disturbance for years,

but no buildings were struck. In a spirit of

bravado Charles L. J. hnson, a laborer, took

Advertised for a Thief: a Firebug Replied.

WINSTED, July 15 .- An unknown person, pre-

umably an enemy of Cepha: Roberts, the rich speculator who recently advertised for a thief to take charge of his farm on the Colebrook

road, this morning set fire to the Roberts farm-

house. The building, which was unoccupied, was burned to the ground. Hundreds of criminals answered Roberts's advertisement, but none of those who promised to come to Winsted kept the agreement. Roberts estimates his loss at \$1,500; no insurance. He has offered a reward of \$1,500 for the conviction of the incendiary.

Remember This-When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of, he first goes to TEE Sur's advertising columns with it.—Adv.

hold of a live wire and was instantly killed.

in other sections from 25 to 30 per cent.

the Fire Escape.

tramcars.

peril in China

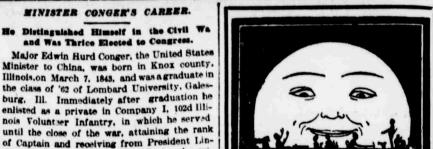
uccessful.

United States.

and while serving a second term he was, in

sister's husband, and it is their daughter who was

1868 and then removed to Iowa.



Cool wearables here priced to help your pocket pass the vacation ordeal:-

Broken lines of \$18, \$20, \$25, \$28 and \$30 Men's Suits are \$15. Serges are down from \$15, \$16 and \$18 to Trousers that were quickly chosen at \$5, \$6 and

Little Gentlemen's Washable Suits-the \$2 to \$5 kinds are \$1.50, \$2 and \$3. Men's Negligee Shirts in newest \$1.50 and \$2 patterns are \$1.00. Straw Hats close at \$1.50 and \$2 that wer \$2.50, \$3 and \$4.

In Our New York Store.

Smith, Gray & Co. NEW YORK STORE. BROOKLYN STORES, BROADWAY. Broadway & Bedford Ave. CORNER 31ST ST. Fulton St & Flatbush Ave.

COUNTING THE SEMINOLES. Difficulties of Making an Accurate Census of the Florida Indians.

From the Florida Times-Union and C tigen One of the most interesting features of the ensus enumeration in Florida arises from he difficulty of securing any reliable data concerning the Seminole Indians in the southern part of the State. Of the great tribal nation that once held undisputed sway over the peninsula, and whose dominion extended from the impenetrable fastnesses of the Everglades to the sandy reaches of the Perdido and Fe cambia Bay, but a few scattered remnants now are left. Their hunting grounds have long since been covered with the thin veneer of civilization, and thriving towns and swell tourist hotels now stand where once the smoke of the council fires arose beneath the towering

olumnar pines. There are to-day but three bands of Seminoles left in the State. In Brevard county the Cow Creek band ranges over the southern part of the county, centring near Fort Drum, by which name the tribe is sometimes known. The Miami band ranges through the eastern part of the Everglades in Dade county, between Fort Lauderdale and Miami, and the third remnant, known as the "Big Cypress" or "Chakoliskee," band, pursues its chosen way along the western border of the Everglades, from Lake Okechobee to Chakoliskee Bay.

So completely have these people been disintegrated, that no tribal relations [whatever now exist between them; they have no acknowledged chief, and they recognize no man authority. Little is known of them or their habits. Reticent, suspicious and isolated, they shrink from observation; and it is rare indeed that the few white trappers and hunters who come into contact with them succeed in securing their confidence.

But the demands of the census are impere tive, and they are emphasized by the fact that at its last session the Legislature granted large at its last session the beginning that at its last session the beginning that an effort is being made to induce Congress that an effort is step by granting lands to be that an effort is being made to induce Congress to indorse this step by granting lands to be enjoyed by these Indians in percentilty. The attempt to establish missions in the Indian villages also renders more accurate information as to their numbers and condition desirable; and these considerations have led the State supervisor, the Hon. J. M. Cheney of Orlando, to take steps to secure the necessary data in this direction.

As it was obvious that this work could never be carried out by the regular enumerators, the appointment of two special agents has been authorized by the Director a of the Census in Washington, and an expedition has already been organized to visit these isolated bands of Indians and to count their numbers.

Bishop Gray and Dr. Brecht, who enjoy the confidence of the Seminoles to a remarkable degree, probably know more of their condition

Bishop Gray and Dr. Brecht, who enjoy the confidence of the Seminoles to a remarkable degree, probably know more of their condition than any other men in the State. The former estimates their number at 600 souls all told, and after a consultation with him. J. Otto Fries of Orlando was selected to do the work, with Archibald Hendry of Fort Pierce as his assistant. No two men could be more thoroughly fitted to the task. Besides being an experienced surveyor, Mr. Fries is a veteran woodsman and probably knows more of the topography of south Florida than any other civilized man in the State. His companion is one of the few white men in whom the taciturn Seminoles have any confidence. He is thoroughly conversant with their language, and has from boyhood hunted with them. Probably no other man in all Florida could go among these people on any such errand as that proposed by the Census Bureau with so much hope of success.

The expedition left Fort Pierce on June 6, supplied with a good covered team, and thoroughly equipped for a three weeks' trip to Fort Drum, by which time the annual "green corn dance," characteristic of these Indians, was expected to bring the scattered members of the little band together.

From Fort Drum Mr. Fries proposes to return to Fort Pierce, and from there proceed by rall to some point between Miami and Fort Lauderdale, where it is expected to find the Miami band. All this, however, is easy—easy, that is, to experienced woodsmen, such as Pries and Hendry.

The real difficulty will be encountered when the little expedition starts out in the long and dangerous iourney to the Everglades in search of the Chakoliskee band. Several routes have been considered, but at the latest advices Mr. Fries had not decided whether to cross the Everglades by boat, or go around by Fort Mvers, either by rail or steamer, and strike out direct from that poill. In either case the task is one that will require all the skill and woodcraft of the leaders of the expedition. Should the water be high, the route by boat a legree, probably know more of their condition

CANNIBALS KILL AND EAT BUSHMEN. Practices of the Kakaka Tribe of New Britain Isle in the South Seas.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 12-The steamer Miowera, from the Australian colonies, brings details of a South Sea tragedy, which occurred about six weeks ago on the isle of New Pritain. iThe lett rs were from the New Britain correspondents of Nelson & Robertson of Sydney. One writer says :

"A party of bushmen, all whites, the number was not definitely known, from Cape Orford, has been murdered and eaten by Kakakas on the coast. It is one of the worst cases on record. The party had been trading! with the native, and when they got to Landip, the canoes they were in were fired at and sunk Many were then killed and their bodies carried ashore, but the most horrifying sight was where several men were captured alive and dragged to the actual scene of the feast their bodies were to provide. They were clubbed and afterward roasted or baited and eaten. Some were kept alive until they had seen their fellow victims eaten."

This tribe, says the correspondent, is one of the most notorious in the islands for man-eating. They are not head hunters, like those in the Solomon Islands, but bloody Kakakas, who kill for food solely. The German Government, says the correspondent, has taken steps to teach these people a wholesome lesson, which means that their villages are to be burned.

